

27 July 2011

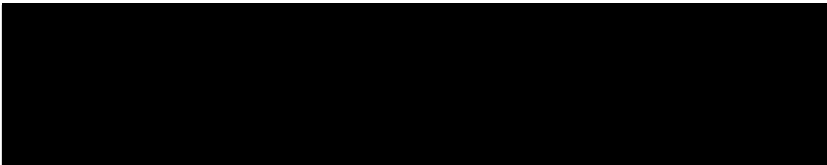
Dear Mr Hill,

— I am replying to your email of 29 June to Peter Haile. I have written separately about the request therein for a Cement Bond Log.

I am sorry if you do not think my colleagues' previous replies have answered your questions, but it does not follow that the regulatory position is therefore "totally unsatisfactory and putting the health of the people of Fylde at risk". I will not repeat what my colleagues have already said, except to summarise that the Government is satisfied that there is a robust regulatory system in place for the drilling of shale gas and other wells.

More particularly, after the recent tremors in Lancashire to which you allude, DECC immediately contacted Cuadrilla and operations stopped immediately. They will remain suspended until further studies have satisfied DECC that it is safe for them to restart. This action illustrates the approach we take, and it was an entirely appropriate response to that situation. Incidentally, it was to evaluate any possible connection to earthquakes that DECC asked for a copy of the cement bond log that we hold.

I must address one important issue that is implied in your emails: the relationship between DECC and other regulators, especially the Environment Agency (EA). EA is a Non-Departmental Public Body whose remit is to protect the environment. It reports to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. If you wish to discuss the



frequency of its site visits, or any other aspect of its activities, you should speak to the Agency itself.

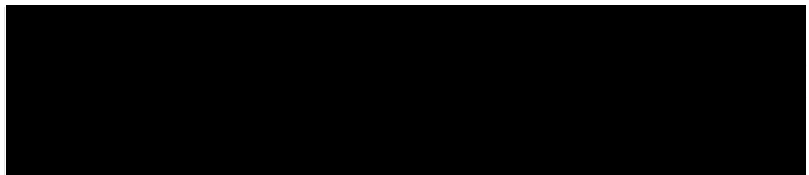
More generally, when you ask "How are you checking that they [EA] are doing the job to a sufficient standard or not?", and when you complain (20 June) that "Nobody is overseeing the regulation", I can only assume you are suggesting that DECC should act as a 'Master Regulator' which controls and oversees all other regulators. That is not how regulation works in the UK. DECC and other regulators have regular discussions about policy and objectives (and in particular we have discussed shale gas because shale is a novel type of source rock for the UK), but it is right that at an operational level each one works independently to its own published objectives, without relying on any other regulator to do its job for it, and without interfering in the work of any other regulator. The Environment Agency operates independently of DECC (and vice versa) and I hope you will agree that such independence is an essential feature of good regulation.

Yours sincerely,



Mike Hawkins

Head, Oil & Gas Licence Administration



Mike Hill

From: BUCKLEY, Sarah (Office of Tim Yeo MP) [REDACTED]
Sent: 06 July 2011 14:16
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Shale gas

Dictated by and sent on behalf of Tim Yeo MP

Dear Mr Hill

Thank you for your further e-mail of 2 June on the subject of shale gas.

My Committee is currently awaiting the Government response to our Report on Shale Gas. The response is expected at the end of July and should clarify the Government's position on shale gas exploration, in particular whether it agrees with the Committee's recommendation that UK legislation and regulation should take specific account of the challenges unique to shale gas exploration and production. The Government's response will be published in due course on our website.

Once again, thank you for your continued interest in the work of my Committee.

Yours sincerely

Tim Yeo
Chairman, Energy and Climate Change Select Committee

* * * * *

Sarah Buckley
Secretary to Tim Yeo MP
[REDACTED]

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Mike Hill

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 20 May 2011 18:45
To: 'BUCKLEY, Sarah (Office of Tim Yeo MP)'
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Shale Gas

Dear Mr. Yeo,

Thank you for your mail sent to me by your secretary. I do appreciate that your committee has been very busy with the electricity market reform subject. I listened with interest to your interview in the Toady programme on this issue and the subsequent response of the Secretary of State.

To be frank, I am astonished that your committee's subject matter in relation to shale gas exploration does not extend to regulation. Maybe not of normal exploration that has been practiced since the late sixties, predominantly offshore, but of hydraulic fracturing being practiced in the U.K. very close to urban conurbations, then I would have expected this to be well within your remit. It was lack of regulation that led to the environmental and health issues that we have seen happen in the U.S.A. Certainly the exemptions did not help and the new FRAC ACT will address this. Here we do not have those exemptions but then we do not appear to have close regulation either. Without it Cuadrilla are open to attack from all sides (justified or not) and we, the local population, are open to the potential disasters that have inflicted various populations of the US.

I am in no doubt that you will receive a very large volume of correspondence on all matters relating to energy and climate change. This will be on top of the huge level of mail you will get as a Member of Parliament. However, whilst I am indeed a member of the public, I do feel that the issue I raise is more than a detail within the overall context of Shale Gas Exploration. Regulation is the most vital and crucial action the government can undertake in this matter. Please can you consider putting it high up on your agenda when it comes to shale gas. If it is not there at all then this is an incredible oversight and I urge you to re-consider.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Hill

Michael Hill B.Sc. C.Eng. MIEE.
Gemini Control & Automation Ltd.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



From: BUCKLEY, Sarah (Office of Tim Yeo MP) [REDACTED]
Sent: 20 May 2011 14:52
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Shale Gas

Dictated by and sent on behalf of Tim Yeo MP

Dear Mr Hill

Thank you for your e-mail of 10 May and further e-mail of 18 May.

I must make clear that the responsibilities of the Select Committee do not extend to the regulation of oil and gas exploration.

My Committee has very limited resources and focuses these on the subjects which we have chosen for inquiry. You may be aware that we published this week a very substantial report on electricity market reform.

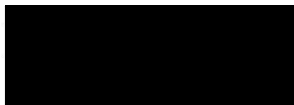
Next week we are publishing a report on Shale Gas.

However, I do not have the resources to deal with detailed enquiries from members of the public. My staff will respond to your earlier e-mail in due course but I am afraid I have to prioritise their workload to fit in with the programme of reports already announced by the Committee.

Yours sincerely

Tim Yeo
Chairman, Energy and Climate Change Select Committee

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Mike Hill

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 25 August 2011 19:25
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Shale gas exploration sites

Hi Grant,

Further to my last mail, some responses I can give quickly and are in blue italics below. The rest I will respond to asap but as the answers do not correlate with what the other agencies are stating then I need to examine them in detail and reference the responses.

Regards,

Mike

Michael Hill B.Sc.(Hons.) C.Eng. MIET.



From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 25 August 2011 16:00
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Shale gas exploration sites

Mike,

Please see below Donald's response to your questions of your e-mail sent to HSE on 10th August. The additional questions contained in your e-mail of 24th August Donald will answer when he returns from leave.

Mike,

Thank you for your enquiry on the regulation of well integrity.

Verification of Well Integrity

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) receives information on the well design and planned operations in the well at least 21 days before operations commence. Our wells specialists also receive a weekly summary of operations; this serves to confirm that the planned design and operations are being followed. Health and Safety Regulations require this information to be sent to HSE.

Verification of the integrity of an individual well is not the role of HSE; the resource implications would be immense. ***(Not to verify the 7 exploration wells planned for by Cuadrilla).***

Verification of well integrity is carried out by the well examiner, an independent and competent person, appointed by the well operator (e.g. Cuadrilla). This is a requirement of regulation 18 of the Offshore ***(We are not Offshore here in Lytham St. Annes or Singleton or Preese-Hall) – where are the regs for Onshore and where are they specific to Hydraulic Fracturing?)***

Installations and Wells (Design and Construction etc.) Regulations 1995 (DCR). HSE's role is to check that the well operator has the necessary arrangements in place to conduct their business safely. Our routine inspections are carried out on a sampling basis. ***Fine (maybe) for a business running now 40 years or so offshore in the North Sea. We are not in Scotland. We are not in the North Sea. These wells are a few hundred meters from urban centres in England, in Lancashire.. So I feel this justifies (more than justifies) a bit more input from the HSE and a bit less complacency from the regulatory authorities.***

Verification of the results of formation integrity tests (FIT) or the quality of casing cementation, by cement bond log (CBL) or other means is the role of the well examiner. We are satisfied that Cuadrilla has appropriate arrangements for well examination.

This independent examiner is paid by Cuadrilla. So please let's be a little realistic here. I have been in that situation and I know the pressures that can be brought to bear. It is not an acceptable excuse for the HSE to pass the buck and put all responsibility on an examiner that is in fact being paid for by the exploration company. I know it is standard practice offshore but we are not offshore. Why is the taxpayer paying you to do this work and in fact it is being passed over to Cuadrilla to organize and pay for it. It is just not reasonable to expect Cuadrilla to regulate themselves. There is major public concern over these activities and I feel that the HSE should be resourcing the regulation a little better than you state they are at present. I have heard from the other agencies that there is just not the resources (DECC and the EA). Well if there are not the resources to regulate thoroughly then I suggest all activities should be stopped immediately until there are the resources. I am living here with my wife and twins. I do not take kindly to being told there are not sufficient funds to regulate an activity that has caused serious damage to public health and the environment very recently in the USA. The reason why this happened ? – No regulation !

Formation integrity test (FITs) are normally carried out during the drilling phase, after setting casing and before drilling the next section. The purpose is to determine whether the rock and cement behind the casing has sufficient strength to safely drill the next section of the well. They serve no purpose once the next casing has been installed and cemented. There are two types of test. One is a Leak Off Test where the rock is subjected to hydraulic pressure until the drilling fluid begins to leak in to the rock, a point close to fracturing the rock this is to determine at what pressure the rock will fracture. The other type of test is a Formation Integrity Test where the rock is subject to a predetermined pressure below the leak-off pressure.

I agree completely and used to conduct both types of test. So therefore a CBL is of the utmost importance as the FIT is of no use when considering the protection of the aquifer. The problem is nobody (except me) is asking for CBL of the upper areas. I have asked Mark Miller (CEO Cuadrilla) to ensure this will be done on Well no.3 and he has assured me it will and agrees that in fact it is necessary. We are meeting to discuss this next week. Again why is it up to me, an ordinary member of the general public, to request such actions of Cuadrilla. It should be you ! or it should be the DECC or the EA – at least some authority but nobody is asking and nobody is taking an overview. The regulation is falling between the various regulatory stools. We are being let down by the government and its agencies. It is simply not acceptable. Where is the protection of the general public?

The prime method of checking that there is no leakage upwards from the reservoir would be by monitoring the pressure in the space between casings at surface. It is a principle of good well design that any rock formations that could potentially be contaminated by gas are protected by at least two sets of cemented casing. A CBL, which requires skilled interpretation, would provide only information on the innermost casing. We would not normally ask to see copies of cement bond logs.

With all due respect examining of a CBL does not , in my opinion, require skilled interpretation. I can be sure every student on my undergraduate course in Electrical and Electronic engineering would be able to interpret such a log with 10 mins instruction. They are the most simple and basic of all the logs. I accept not any member of the general public or an arts graduate say but an engineer , used to maths and science– no problem. The CBL needs to be run as each set of casing is put into place. Then the issue you raise of only providing info on innermost casing simply does not arise. You simply cannot rely (as you do) on the casing strings to protect the upper areas if you have absolutely no idea of how good the bond is. Pressure monitoring on its own is in no way sufficient to give the required level of confidence To be sure I contacted a Senior Driller for the largest service company in the world (I think you know who I mean). He confirmed my thoughts. He then double checked with the DSV and he confirmed again. So I am very confident that annular pressure is simply not enough to be sure. You need a CBL. Why did you not ask for it? Bearing in mind the banning of HF in France and Switzerland. The banning of it across various states in the US. Why would the HSE be taking such a relaxed attitude to this practice? Relying on old regulations that are not even appropriate to onshore activities and do not take into account the unconventional aspect of this exploration. I find your (the HSE) attitude highly complacent and utterly ineffective.

The DECC, LCC and the EA now all agree (though not before) that it is the HSE who ask for and inspect the CBLs. You have informed me that the HSE DOES NOT! This is very concerning. Nobody is regulating with any affect. There is not overview. The agencies do not know what the others are doing. Sorry if I am repeating myself but the message does not seem to be getting through. I find it a matter of extreme importance that the first significant hydraulic fracturing going on in the UK for 20 years, and the first since the fiasco in the USA , is not being properly regulated. The public are at risk. This is now becoming very clear to me. I think serious action is now required. Mr. Yeo informed me that he was expecting some form of legislation and a response by the Government by the end of July. Are you aware of any new legislation? Do you know what the government's response was? Did you know that there was due to be a response on new legislation? At the risk of seeming flippant I wonder if they are all still on holiday ! I would have thought that this legislation or at least guidelines was thought about BEFORE drilling started – not after wards. Would you not agree?

Radioactive sources

With some exceptions (e.g. weld radiography where large sources are used) we are not informed of what radioactive sources, if any, are used. The sources generally used at drilling sites are small sealed sources used in some logging tools; different tools use different sources. Most logging

tools don't use radioactive sources. The sources are, at all times, under the control of specialist logging companies, who are Licensed by EA, or SEPA in Scotland, to use them. Procedures ensure that even those employees handling the sources are not exposed beyond legal limits; there is no risk to the general public. HSE is only informed that sources are being used, not details of the actual sources.

Small sealed sources is not my experience of wireline logging. I will investigate further with the logging company but you have stated the HSE is NOT informed. That is now clear. The NRPB (as it was) stated to me that there is 'no such thing as a safe level of radiation' and they should know. Exposure beyond legal limits is one thing but as we have much higher limits than certain other countries then I really do not feel this is a particularly comforting statement. If the HSE is not informed of the size or type of the sources then how can you be sure there is" no risk to the general public"?

Site inspections

I can confirm that Cuadrilla's hydraulic fracturing operations have been subject to site inspection; a number of meetings have also been held with the company to discuss the various legal duties that health and safety regulations place on them.

My questions was:

Can you let me know how many visits the HSE have made to the sites over the last 18 months and how many were random/unannounced visits?

You have not answered it. Could you please let me know HOW MANY visits have been made. Please specify the number of visits which were random/unannounced (if any at all). Do I need to ask for this info under the Freedom of Information Act or can you just let me know the answer? From the answer I have it appears zero visits have been made but even I cannot believe that is the case – still having investigated this activity now for the last few months nothing would surprise me.

Yours
Donald Dobson

Regards,



Tel: [redacted]
Fax: [redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: 24 August 2011 15:12
To: Donald Dobson; Grant Moody
Subject: RE: Shale gas exploration sites

Dear Grant,

I got an automated response back from Donald. Maybe you could answer in his place (as his mail suggests). Thank you for any help. I appreciate you did not receive my mail of 10th August.

See mails below.

Regards,

Mike

Michael Hill B.Sc.(Hons.) C.Eng. MIET.
Gemini Control & Automation Ltd.



Engineer:



Mail: [Redacted]

Web: www.absolutecontrol.ie



From: [Redacted]

Sent: 24 August 2011 15:07

To: [Redacted]

Cc: [Redacted] (mailto:tim.hill@hampshire.gov.uk)

Subject: FW: Shale gas exploration sites

Dear Donald,

I have had no response to my mails of the 10th August. These are important questions for the health of local residents and I feel that there is a distinct lack of regulation of the activities of Cuadrilla. I have the documentary evidence to prove this and it gives me no satisfaction.

As you have stated it is the HSE who examine and ask for Cement Bond Logs. Can you explain why then none exist for the intermediate and upper areas? Did you not ask for these to be done? If not why not? It is crucial to preventing unplanned release of

hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances either directly to surface (ensuring protection of the aquifer) or through sub-surface rock formations.

At this point in time I have held several discussions with Mark Miller (CEA of Cuadrilla) and he has confirmed to me that I am right in wanting CBLs for the upper areas and they will consider this for well no. 3. Shame the HSE did not ask for this before ! Or is it not in fact your responsibility to ask for these – only to check them? If so then another example of regulation falling between the various regulatory stools. Mark informed me there are Formation Integrity Tests. (FITs). Cuadrilla (and also the HSE) are relying on these. Astonishing stuff. Are you relying on the FITs?

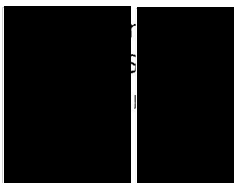
I tended to think of the FITs as being more for allowing you to drill deeper rather than anything to do with aquifer protection. The FIT is very much depth specific and tells you nothing of the condition of the rest of the string. It does ensure that the casing shoe/cement/formation at that depth can hold a certain pressure. So that as you drill deeper (and the mud weight and formation pressure tends to increase) then you can have some confidence in the fact that at a given casing shoe the formation at this point will not fracture and fluid losses start. To be sure of annular protection of the formations higher up the hole, then you must do a CBL of the intermediate and surface casing strings.

The intermediate casing ends at 4603ft (Preese Hall well) but this is way below the Manchester Marl (regional seal). So an FIT here is useless in terms of protecting the upper areas. Gas and Liquids (Fracing liquid say) could potentially find its way through the Millstone Grit and Collyhurst sandstone. Then through the seal by going through the potentially poor cement (we don't know as there is no log) and up through the St. Bees sandstone towards the aquifer. I would be grateful if you could explain how this is not possible and how we (you) know that it is not possible – i.e. some form of verification.

Regards,

Mike

Michael Hill B.Sc.(Hons.) C.Eng. MIET.
Gemini Control & Automation Ltd.



Mail: [Redacted]

Web: www.absolutecontrol.ie



From: [REDACTED]

Sent: 10 August 2011 13:41

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

MENZIES, Mark; Ashton, Tim (Cllr)

Subject: RE: Shale gas exploration sites

Dear Mr. Dobson,

Thank you for your reply. It has raised a number of other questions which I would be grateful if you could answer.

Lancashire County Council informed me that the HSE inspect the Cement Bond Logs (CBL) to ensure wellbore integrity.

DECC informed me they inspect (and not the HSE) the CBLs. They have confirmed to me they have once CBL for Preese-Hall and that it was requested after extraordinary seismic activity. Cuadrilla have confirmed to me that this is in fact not the case at all. The CBL was not executed after any seismic activity.

Can you let me know if you have any CBLs from the operations here in Lancashire and if so for what sites and for what casing strings (intermediate/production etc.)?

Can you let me know how many visits the HSE have made to the sites over the last 18 months and how many were random/unannounced visits?

Can you let me know how the HSE ensure wellbore integrity within the BSOR and DCR?

Can you let me know if the BSOR and/or DCR also has any specific provisions covering unconventional methods of exploration (of the type that is now being executed here in Lancashire)?

Can you let me know what sizes and types of ionizing radiation sources are being used on the sites and what precautions are being made to protect the public from any risks (or do you consider the distance between the boundary fence and the borehole sufficient to ensure zero risk to the public during wireline operations)?

I appreciate your help with these questions. There do appear to be some conflicts in some of the answers I have received from various authorities and so clarity on the matters from you would be most helpful.

Regards

Michael Hill

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: 08 August 2011 13:23

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: Shale gas exploration sites

Ref: HPHS-8KDCJ5

Dear Mr Hill

I have been passed your request for information on the regulation of shale gas exploration sites.

The Health and Safety Executive's (HSE's) Offshore Division regulates safety at all oil and gas drilling sites, both offshore and onshore, including shale gas exploration sites. A key aspect of safety at such sites is well integrity, preventing unplanned release of hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances either directly to surface or through sub-surface rock formations. Standards for onshore wells are the same as for offshore operations.

There are two sets of Health and Safety Regulations that apply specifically to onshore oil and gas well sites. These are the Borehole Sites and Operations Regulations 1995 (BSOR) and Part 2 (Wells) of the Offshore Installations and Wells (Design and Construction, etc) Regulations 1996 (DCR). Guidance on these regulations can be downloaded in pdf format free of charge from <http://books.hse.gov.uk> ; the appropriate guidance can be found by searching on the references L72 and L84.

BSOR covers site safety and requires the operator of the site to submit information on the well design and planned operations to HSE at least 21 days before operations commence. The information to be submitted covers expected subsurface conditions (geological properties, pressure and temperature), drilling fluids, casing and casing cement. Notifications are reviewed by HSE's well specialists who have extensive oil and gas drilling experience.

DCR sets the standards for well integrity during the design, construction and production phases. It includes a requirement to assess potential subsurface conditions and hazards.

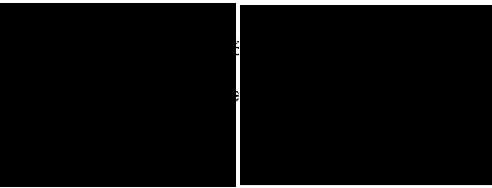
In common with other industries using radioactive sources, the Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999 apply.

With regard to the frequency of site visits by HSE's inspectors, including by wells specialists, inspections are targeted according to a number of criteria such as the nature of the operation, the level of risk and the site operator's safety record. Currently, because shale gas exploration is in its infancy in the United Kingdom, such sites are being given high priority.

Water production and its disposal is not a matter for HSE.

I trust this addresses your concerns.

Regards
Donald Dobson



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Mike Hill

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 08 September 2011 10:54
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED];
Subject: Shale Gas Exploration Sites

Dear Mr Hill

I am disappointed to note that you do not feel that the UK's regime for ensuring well integrity is adequate. Our regime is goal-setting; this has been the successful basis for health and safety regulation in this country since the introduction of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act in 1975. The current regulatory regime for both onshore and offshore oil and gas wells, developed in its current form after the Piper Alpha disaster, has been fully in place for fifteen years.

Our view is that the regime is effective; if you have factual evidence to the contrary, please provide it. You may also wish to note that in its deliberations on shale gas and also on UK Deepwater Drilling, the Energy and Climate Change Committee has acknowledged the robustness and suitability of the UK safety regime.

The Offshore Installations and Wells (Design and Construction etc.) (DCR) Regulations 1996 apply to all oil and gas wells, both offshore and onshore. Like all health and safety regulations in this country, they are goal-setting in nature and apply to all Cuadrilla's shale gas drilling activities in Great Britain, including the process of hydraulic fracturing.

Our team of specialist wells inspectors has many years experience of drilling engineering and supervising drilling and other well operations in the upstream oil and gas industry prior to becoming regulators. The technologies used in shale gas operations are not generically novel or unfamiliar. Hydraulic fracturing, water injection and lateral drilling, individually or in combination, are all familiar techniques that GB regulators have had to deal with robustly for a long time.

Existing health and safety legislation, especially DCR, already takes specific account of the challenges unique to shale gas exploration and production. However, HSE will not be complacent and will continue to monitor the health and safety legislation relating to shale gas that is introduced by other EU Member States to highlight any gaps.

My colleagues and I would strongly disagree with you on the usefulness of cement bond logs (CBLs). We do not believe that CBLs are necessary for all casing strings; they are notoriously easy to misread and they apply to the cement bond only at the time at which the CBL tool was run. The best way to verify the effectiveness of casing cement in preventing migration of gas is to monitor for pressure build-up and the presence of gas in the space above the cement. If necessary remedial cementation can then be carried out to isolate any leak path. This is normal practice across the oil and gas industry.

Hydraulic fracturing of wells is not new and has been used in UK land wells for more than 50 years without recorded mishap. It is also used in offshore wells.

Our information from the USA on the alleged contamination of aquifers with shale gas is that there is no evidence of any contamination being due to the hydraulic fracturing process, despite the huge number of shale gas wells that have been drilled and fractured to date. Where the source of

reported contamination can be established, it has been ascribed to natural migration of shallow biogenic gas or methane from coal beds exposed by, for example, water wells or to poor well design that would not be allowed here. The regulatory regime for onshore wells in the USA is set by the individual states and varies widely, both in scope and quality, from state to state.

HSE's regulatory oversight of drilling and other well operations is based primarily on the prior notification of well activity, including details of the well design and planned operations. This is the point at which majority of well integrity issues are identified. The notifications are supplemented by weekly reports of operations. Changes to the planned well design and operations must also be sent to the Health and Safety Executive. In parallel the duty holder must have a scheme of verification (known as well examination) by an independent and competent person. Occasional site visits focus on occupational safety and the implementation of safety management systems.

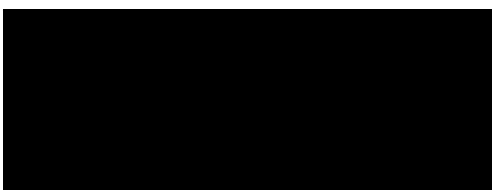
Our experience of well examination schemes over the last 15 years as a means of ensuring well integrity is that they are effective. Our information is that, following the Deepwater Horizon disaster in the Gulf of Mexico last year, the GB regulatory regime for wells, including well examination is likely to be the benchmark for other regulators to follow and will set the standards that should be met both in the USA and across the European Union.

In our view, shale gas exploration is a low risk activity in comparison to other onshore oil and gas exploration and production; the wells do not flow gas without hydraulic fracturing. Onshore oil and gas wells are also from shallower, lower pressure, less productive reservoirs than those encountered offshore. To date HSE has conducted one site inspection of Cuadrilla's UK operations; it focussed on the occupational safety aspects of the hydraulic fracturing and that the management controls identified in the notification were in place. We do not generally make unannounced site visits. We aim for our visits to coincide with an activity of particular interest, for which liaison with the duty holder is essential. Our wells specialists have held five meetings with Cuadrilla since February 2009, covering the company's planned operations and responsibilities for safety. This level of inspection activity is more than commensurate with our assessment of the level of risk involved.

On the issue of radioactive sources, their use is no different to that at any other oil and gas well site. The specialist companies handling the sources are subject to inspection by HSE's ionising radiation specialists. If you have any knowledge that proper procedures are not being followed in the handling of radioactive sources you should inform HSE and the matter will be investigated.

You will appreciate, that while we are happy to assist you with your enquiries, we have a heavy workload. I consider that your queries have been adequately addressed and unless you present new concerns with supporting evidence, I judge that this correspondence is now closed.

Yours
Donald Dobson



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